LITERARY MISCELLANY.

For the National Era. THE NEBRASKA BILL-NO. 5.

VILL SLAVERY, IF PERMITTED, GO INTO NE-

This question I should not deem worthy of discussion, if it had not been put forward, and, Iregret to see, with the aid of one of the Senators of Massachusette, to push aside the question of right, and to blunt the sensibility with which we ought to see principle and compact prestrate and trampled on. As an argument for the bill, all that has been said on this point, even if we admit the false premise, amounts to this, and no more: that there was no guilt or harm in Arnold's treason, since the country was not thereby enslaved!

country was not thereby enslaved!

In answer to this question I have observe, in
the first place, that so deep and universal an
interest would not be felt in the South, concerning the organization of Territories in the North, if they did not expect that the opening of them to the influx of slavery would strength en "the slave power," enlarge the slave mar-ket, give a new impetus to the domestic slave ket, give a new impetus to the domestic slave trade, and enhance more or less the price of slaves, and of course the value of slave property throughout that country. The advocates of the bill, and particularly the Southern, say that they do not expect slavery to go into Ne braska; that they do not seek to introduce it, but simply to assert the principle of the Compromise of 1850. They go for principle, no promise of 1850. They go for principle, not for profit! The effrontery of this pretence, considering the high intelligence of our people, is one of the most striking circumstances of the case. It indicates a confidence in the omnipo tence of "the slave power," and in the efficacy tence of "the slave power," and in the efficacy of impudent and transparent imposture, which confuses the sense and momentarily stupefies the faculties, like the quaking of the earth unfer our feet. If the object was morely to generalize the theory of the Compromise of 1850, why was there no attempt to apply it to the Washington Territory? That would have been comparatively again as no comparatively again. been comparatively easy, as no compact stood in the way. It would have been a repeal of an ordinary law. That Territory was organ-zed nearly three years after the Compromise of 1850, and the Oregon anti slavery restriction, extended over it in 1848, remained un-questioned. In fact, the new Territory came into being so sciently that the country was scarcely aware of its existence until the apscarcely aware of its existence until the appointment of its Governor was announced. Either it had not been discovered, at that time, that the Compromise of 1850 had any such bearing as is now pretended, or it was thought that slave-breeders would stand little chance of finding much of a market in the remote northwest corner. Either fact is fatal to the present markets.

ent pretence.

They do expect slavery to go into Nebraska and there, if permitted, it will go as surely as night will follow day. Cut the levee, and coffles of slaves will turn into this fine Territory, just as certainly as the waters of the Mississip-

pi would turn upon the city of New Orleans.

Missouri is a slave State; we all know that, and by what promises and pledges she became so. She has now from 90,000 to 100,000 slaves. so. She has now from 90,000 to 100,000 slaves. Nebraska, to a vast extent, lies within the same parallels of latitude, and consists of wide and nearly level prairies, quite as well adapted to slave labor as Missouri. Viewing the matter in the light of experience, how can any one doubt that slavery will flow immediately into the contiguous Territory, if the levee is demolished? Will not the inhabitants move westward with the movement of the tide? And will not slaves as well as masters float on its currents? Ten years ago, a Missourian* informed me that he and scores of his neighbors had removed to far-distant Oregon and Northern California with their slaves, though, as is well known, it was very doubtful if they would be permitted ultimately to hold them there. It is stated that large numbers in Missouri are now awaiting numbers in Missouri are now awaiting eme, to a certain extent, is true of Kentucky, ennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryand. Three-fifths of the territory of these States lies in the same latitudes as Missouri and Ne-braska, viz: all Maryland, Virginis, Kentucky, and a portion of North Carolina and Tennesse, as large as Connecticut. At this moment there are a million of slaves on American soil situa-ed in the same latitude as Nebraska, and in-ferior to i both in extent and fertility. And yet not one of the masters of this million will carry or send slaves to Nebraska!

Further, the States which occupy this sec-tion of the South have bred most of the slaves-which supply all the rest. It is too notorious

tion of the South have bred most of the slave-which supply all the rest. It is too notorious, that Slavery may be sustained indefinitely in farming States, by the business of breeding slaves for the planting States. There is an enormous, but, it is said, a wire and economical expenditure of human life on Southern planta-tions. This, together with the opening of new costates, creates a great and stendy demand, which the farming States supply. "The vigin-tial † crop," for inter-state slave trade and ex-portation, takes the place of corn and swine. It is estimated that a slave, before he is twenty years old can earn even on a soil comparayears old, can earn, even on a soil compara-tively exhausted sufficient to pay his raising, and when he is fit for market, he can transport himself, and is saleable at his master's door himself, and is saleable at his master's door. The raising and fattening of other animals is a dead exponse, from the first moment up to the delivery in the market. The difference between the lower and the brute animal, as a mere marketable commodity, is as striking as any other difference between them; and it is rather surprising that this obvious reflection has not long ago disabased every human flesh jobber of the wild notion of their identity. The result is, that the price of a slave is clear profit!

According to data furnished by the last census, the annual amount of income received by the farmers of Maryland, Virginia, and Kentnety, from this business, is \$12,000,000. In this calculation, I add nothing for the stimulus to multiplication, which is generally applied in the breeding States, and, it is said, with powerful effect. I do not refer specifically to North and South Carolina, and Georgia, because they lie, for the most part, further south than Ne bruska; but every one who has examined and compared the consuses of the United States, knows that all the original slave States are, and have been from twenty to fifty years slave-breeding, exporting States. Should Cuba and the valleys of the Amszon and its tributaries be opened to the American slave trade, there

as established by the authority of this Governas established by the authority of this Govern-ment, is, "Take my money, and give me your land, or I'll take both your land and your life." The world has had no experience of this method until our time; and it is impossible to calcu-late where it will end. One thing, however, is pretty certain: if the Nebraska villany suc-ceeds, it will be settled, at least for fifty years

pretty certain: if the Nebraska villany succeeds, it will be settled, at least for fifty years, that the slave power is not to be arrested, or at least essentially checked, in its career, by any force, numerical or moral, within these States calling themselves free. It was predicted, twenty years ago, that if it got Texas, it would not stop till it reached Brazil; and it is now doubtful if it would stop there.

With such flattering prospects of new markets, in addition to the vast and permanent one we have stready, slave-breeders, or those inclined to become so, might feel encouraged to establish stock farms in any State, if the laws allowed it, but especially on the fresh prairies and in the genial clime of Nebraska, where land may be had for a song, or less, and corn, about the only indispensable article for rearing slaves, be produced in such quantities as the world has not yet seen.

Again: Has not slavery existed in every State of the Union, however hard, rough, and

Again: Has not slavery existed in every State of the Union, however hard, rough, and frigid—and did it not cost many of them a stroggle of more than one generation to exterminate it? Even in Massachusetts, where it was abolished first, and by the easiest of all processes, a judicial decision under the declaration of her Bill of Rights, "that all men are born free and equal," it was not altogether a quiet transaction. There is a tradition that, as soon as the decision was made, and spread with the rapidity of lightning, some Massachusetts slaveholders collected their chattels, and made for Rhode Island and other contiguous States; but the people turned out, pursued and made for Rhode Island and other contiguous States; but the people turned out, pursued thom, and rescued their captives. But now, that people are reduced to catching freemen, and putting chains upon them, instead of knocking them off, is it nothing that this very privilege of making every free State a hunting ground, and every free Northern man a huntaman for a Southern lord, is to be extended by this bill to all the embryo States of Nebraska, and to all their future inhabitants?

this bill to all the embryo States of Nebraska, and to all their future inhabitants?

There is no free State that would not deem it an enormous and intolerable evil, and an excerable crime, to permit their laws against slavery to be repealed, and their fair domains opened to the influx of slavery and the agitation and strife of a new abolition; and yet there is not one of them that would not be sure, even if her hands were tied for a time, of externinating, it at a much earlier day than exterminating it at a much earlier day than Nebraska, or any new Territory or new State could. With the lamp of experience thus illuminating our path, can we hesitate for a mo-

Physical geography, forecoth! Slavery prevails all over Russia and Tartary. "Asiatic scenery" indeed! A modern writer remarks that "Asia has always been the hot-bed of slavery and the plague." This was written twenty years before Webster delivered his strange

We have Mr. Douglas's authority for stating that slavery is already in Nebraska. Of course it is there without law and against law; and yet the impostors have the Catilinarian assurance to pretend that it will not go there with law!

Strike, But Hear.

We copy the following from the De fiance (O) Democrat. The Democrat does not understand Mr. Chase, or it would not intimate that he has any prejudices against Mr. Edgerton, or that his prejudices might prevent him from doing justice to anybody. Mr. Chase tells the Truth in his letter, because it is the Truth, and because it ought to be told.

MR. EDGERTON AND NEBRASKA

The following letter, from Senator Chase Dr. Paul, of this place, has been handed us for publication. It will be seen that testimony is borne therein to the sonsistency of Mr. Edger-ton's course upon the Nebraska bill, by one whom we may safely presume writes know ly, and whose prejudices might, from their rel-ative positions, be unfavorable to Mr. Edger-ten. A vindication from censure for the par-ticular vote given, which has been the subject of much severe remark in certain Free Soil papers, is here offered voluntarily:

My Dran Sin: Your letter of the 1st instead only reached me within the last two or thredays. I cannot hesitate to reply frankly t

Jour inquiries.

I have noticed in several of the Ohio papers
the strictures to which you refer, upon the
course of Mesera Edgerton, Lindsley, and other
Representatives from our State, in relation to
the Nebraska bill

The point of censure seems to be, that on the 15th of May they voted for Mr. Richardson's motion to suspend the rules, in order to enable him to introduce a resolution to close debate on the bill, and thus, indirectly, contribute to

its passage.

The grounds urged in justification of that vote are, 1st: That the majority had determined, in case the minority should persist in availing themselves of Parliamentary rules to delay and defeat the Bill, to override the rules.

availing themselves of Parliamentary rules to
delay and defeat the Bill, to override the rules,
and force the House at once to a vote; and,
2d, That assurances were given, on the part of
the majority, that ample opportunity should be
given for descussion and amendment under the
five minutes rule, after the close of the debate at
large, if the minority would allow Mr. Richardson's resolution to be adopted.

The subsequent course of the majority
plainly proves their readiness to override the
rules, and it seems probable that seren or
eight days' time for discussion was secured by
the arrangement. No opportunity, however,
was afforded for either discussion or amendment under the five minutes rule. The majority, by a proceeding as harsh as it was unprecedented, forced the final vote, without regard
to any assurances to the contrary.

In the light of all the facts, one may wish
that the risk of immediate subversion of the
rules, of a forced close of the debate, and of a
precipitated final vote on the bill, had been incurred on the 15th; but it requires more wisdom than I possess to warrant a confident
averment that such a course would have been
unquestionably best.

dom than I possess to warrant a conductive averment that such a course would have been unquestionably bost.

I am satisfied that the gentlemen named acted in good faith, and never, throughout the struggle, gave a vote designed to aid the repeal of the prohibition of 1820. Their action, especially when it is considered that the whole influence of the Administration, which they had largely contributed to place in power, was exerted in favor of the measure, deserves the praise of independence as well as that of fidelity to their respective constituencies.

That I have not concurred with them in political action is well known. Ardently devoted to Democratic principles, and firmly believing that the aggressions of the slave power cannot be successfully combated except by a real Democracy, based upon the fundamental ideas of Liberty, Equality, and Justice, I have not been able to perceive the consistency or propriety of acquiescence in Anti-Democratic Baltimore Platforms, or of supporting candidates nominated upon them.

But of ferences in political septiment or an extended the property of acquiescence in Anti-Democratic Baltimore Platforms, or of supporting candidates nominated upon them.

souri Prohibition is but an event in the great struggle between the Aristocratic Slave Power and the real Democracy of the country. It is indeed a most significant event; for it announces the utter futility of all compromises with Slavery. In the sight of the country, and the world, the Slave Power renews the war with Freedom. We must now insist, not merely on the state before the war, but on complete indemnity for the past, and security for the indomnity for the past, and security for the

Whether these gentlemen see this matter as I do or not I have not inquired. I seek only to do to them as I would wish, under like oir cumstances, that they should do to me, by de-fending them against a censore which my knowledge of the facts transpiring at the time Faithfully your friend,

S. P. CHASE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1854.

A week or two since, the National Intelli rencer commenced the difficult task of re-uni ting the Whig Party; and, from time to time it publishes extracts from Southern correspond ents and Southern papers, professing unabated devotion to the great Party of which "Clay and Webster" were once "the champions," full of regrets for the discords engendered by the Nebraska Bill, and evincing a disposition to act once more with their brethren in the North, in "the good old ways," when opposition to Executive Power was the rallying cry "Respectable" as was the authority, which

the glorious Whig Party, we were not prepar ed, says the Intelligencer, to acquiesce in it.

"We had yet to learn that the Whig party "We had yet to learn that the Whig party owed its origin to entire agreement of opinion as to the question of the limitation or expansion of Slavery, or that its existence was to depend on a perfect accord, North and South, on an isolated point. We had thought that there were great principles of foreign and domestic policy, of which Clay and Webster had been the champions, which the Whig party had asserted and contended for, and which had no relation to the disturbing question of Slavery."

indertook to pronounce sentence of death or

Whatever weight may have belonged to those to them now. It would puzzle the Intelligence to point out a single practical Question of for eign or domestic policy, on which the two old Parties disagree, or, if they really disagree, on which their measures are not substantially Take the two Administrations—the prece

ding and present-and in what important re spect do they differ? Mr. Fillmore was cauious not to commit the Government to active support of the cause of Republicanism in rope; Mr. Pierce is no less cautious. Mr. nore exhibited little statesmanship in re gard to the affairs of Central America: Mr. Pierce has exhibited none at all. Mr. Fillmore coured the services of J. D. Andrews, to investigate and submit in systematic form the facts concerning the Fishery and Reciprocity Ques-tions on our Northern border, but boggled about a Treaty; Mr. Pierce, under a heavy pressure, with all the light furnished by his predecessors, at last assented to a Treaty, but it is doubtful whether he will have the nerve to push it through the Senate in the face of the unreasonable Southern opposition arrayed against it. Mr. Fillmore did not signalize his term by the inauguration of a Railroad to the Pacific: the same record will be made of Mr. Pierce. Nothing was done for River and Harbor Improvements under Mr. Fillmore; nothmore sanctioned the policy of giving away portions of the public domain to Railroad Corporations; Mr. Pierce has done the same.
Mr. Fillmore recommended a revision of the
Tariff, but his recommendation was not carried out; Mr. Pierce recommended a revision carried out. While questions of foreign and domestic policy, unconnected with Slavery, have been practically managed by Mr. Pierce as they were by Mr. Fillmore, the latter attached as much importance to the Slavery Question as Mr. Pierce does, and his policy was identical in principle with that of the latter. Mr. Fillmore devoted all his energies to the support of Southern demands, just as Mr. Pierce does. Mr. Fillmore did all he could to effect the legislation of 1850; Mr. Pierce has done all he could to carry out, as he says, the principle of that legislation. Mr. Fillmore signalized himself by extreme zeal for the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act, calling out the naval and military power of the Government to enforce it, saddling the Treasury with extravagant outlays required for its execution, and attempting to establish by judicial decision the law of Constructive Treason, so as to hang those who resisted; Mr. Pierce has followed in his footsteps, only shrinking from the extrava-gance of "constructive treason." One opened the territories acquired from Mexico to Slavery, as the other has opened to Slavery the Territory acquired from France. Finally, one cherished designs upon Cuba, which the other

penly avows. All we have to say, then, is, if the two old parties once differed, as the Intelligencer rep ed, under the common pressure to which they have both been subjected by the Slave Interest, in the common vassalage in which it has held

It is a great convenience to have two eyes two hands, and, to use a homely figure, two strings to one bow. For this reason, the Slave

Power regards with complacency the effort to restore the old National Whig Party. But, to the process by which this is to be accomplished. First, the Whigs of the North are to be assured that the repeal of the Mis-souri Compromise, although supported by every Whig in the Senate, but Mr. Bell, who simply opposed it because its tendency was to produ a dangerous agitation of the Slavery questi was in fact adverse to the views of Southe

Whigs generally. Says the Intelligencer—
"One of the most sterling Whig papers of Virginia, the Winchester Republican, stated emphatically, but a few days ago, that it had greater reason to believe every day that on the Nebraska question the National Intelligencer reflected the genuine sentiment of the Whig party of the South."

The few other Southern Whig papers that posed the Bill adopt a similar po persist in the assertion that it was a measure not called for by Southern Whigs, but really

course to disarm the indignation of their Northern friends, and keep open the way for

Next, we observe in some of the Northern pa pers letters from Missouri, announcing the favor on the repeal of the Compromise; in fact, that the Anti-Slavery sentiment prevails to a considerable extent among them.

Rather apocryphal all this, when it is considered that their leading organ, the Republic can, was a hot advocate of that act of bad faith, and has the hardihood to encourage the infamous proceedings of the Atchison Nulliflers, who have lately organized in the border counties of Missouri, for the purpose of carrying Slavery into Kansas by force of arms-and when, too it is recollected that the Whig politicians in that State joined hand in hand with the Nullifiers in a coalition that sent Geyer to the Senate, in the place of that old Roman, Col. Benton, are Northern Whigs to be duped by such stuff, as these fictions are made of?

Next, the attempt to make a man's views of th Nebraska Bill, a test of Whiggery, is denoun ed. The idea that Northern Whigs opposed the Bill, because of any supposed advantages to accrue to the South, is scouted-and it indignantly denied that, because Northern Whigs voted against the Bill, they are therefore to be regarded as Abolitionists. Such notion, the Frankfort (Ky.) Commo considers ridiculous. What! a hundred Abo litionists in the House of Representatives? Besides, after all, more Northern Democra absolutely voted against the measure, they say than Northern Whige—and are all the Northern Democrats Abolitionists? The Baltimor American goes so far as to say, that the fac that not one Northern Whig in either branch of Congress supported the Bill, is really creditable to the Northern Whig Party—for it proves that that Party is more faithful than the Democratic Party to the public sentime of its section—that it has more principle, and less hypocrisy, than its antagonist.

Meantime the American, Mobile (Ala) Ad vertiser, Virginia Free Press, Selma Reporter Montgomery (Ala.) Journal, North Alabamian, and Richmond (Va.) Mail, discountenance the project of a Southern Whig Convention. Their policy is, to conciliate, to speak softly to and about their Northern brethren, to avoid what ever may add fuel to the fire already raging at the North, and wait patiently until th "National Whigs," as they style them, have grown cool, and begin to think of throwing water on the flames.

. A single quotation from an editorial in Baltimore American of July 3d, will show clearly the deep concern of Southern Whigs at the state of things in the North, the real reason why they deprecate so much the disso lution of the Whig Party, and the grounds which they build their hopes of ultimate re-

A ter several remarks in apology for the excitement among Northern Whigs, the American, which, by the way, favored the repeal of

the Missouri Compromise, proceeds: "It has, however, been urged, and with some truth, that the Northern Whigs have not been content with a mere opposition to the Missouri Compromise, but that they have colleagued with abolitionists, and the cry for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law has been mingled with their demand for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. We have no disposition to deny any fact in the case, and must admit the force of this objection. But its force is more apparent than real, and it will rest very much with any fact in the case, and must admit the force of this objection. But its force is more apparent than real, and it will rest very much with the Whigs of the South whether the threatened compact of the Northern Whigs with the Free Soil and Abolition factions shall become a real and tangible danger to the South, or spend itself in the mere ebullitions which anger and disappointment have created. In a paroxysm of unwise anger, the Northern Whigs have almost offered themselves as the willing allies of Abolitionism; but there is still room for confidence that the men who rallied around Clay and Webster, who stood firmest and foremost in defence of the compromise measures, will not, by any ordinary cause, be driven into the permanent support of measures threatening the perpetuity of the Union or dishonorable to the South. Indeed, we think the revulsion that will bring the Northern Whig party back to its national fealty has already commenced. Their press is rapidly opening its eyes to the fact, that the clamor raised for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise is but the blind under which sholitionism seeks to advance its schemes of agitation, and to convulse and perhaps ultimately destroy the Union. And the fruit of this conviction is already becoming apparent. The New York Express has indignantly rebuked Senator Summer's recent traitorous disavanced of of his obligations to obey and respect the Constithis conviction is already becoming apparent. The New York Express has indignantly rebuked Senator Sumner's recent traitorous disavonal of of his obligations to obey and respect the Constitution—the Boston Courier has denounced the disunion spirit that is corrupting Massackusetts—the New York Commercial has exposed and held up to common contempt the Massackusetts Whig address—the New York Courier with forcible sarcasm has shown that the threat to dissolve the Union, come from what quarter it may, is but an unworthy political sublerfuge—and the Detroit Advertiser has repulsed the attempted interference of the New York Tribune, by which it sought to bring about a coalition between the Whigs and Free-Soilers of Michigan. These are all evidences—and time and research would doubtless abundantly multiply them—that the storm which threatened to commit the Whigs of the North to the support of Abolitionism is already spending itself, and that an interval of reflection—such as the anticipated adjournment of Congress will allow—and the absence of all causes of irritation upon the part of the South, will be productive of the best effects in calming the agitation produced by the Nebraska question.

"We place, however, our objections to the dissolution of the Whig party at this time on higher ground than concerns the mere perpetuity of the party itself. Its dissolution will form a most powerful stimulus to the formation of a Northern sectional party. There is, we honestly believe, a vast body of National Conservatism still represented by the Whig party in the North. The members of that party have opposed to the South on other issues which far more vitally affect it, nor that they will join in a crusade against its institutions, if not pro-

it evils of a magnitude that cannot be con We have put some significant pas

Now, let us call the attention of Northern Whige to what they might otherwise overlook. The reunion which their Southern friends are seeking, in so charitable and conciliatory a spirit, is to be effected, if at all, on one vital condition-ABSOLUTE ACQUIESCENCE IN THE LEGISLATION OF 1850, AND IN THAT OF 1854!

This is the policy of every one of the liberal presses we have referred to—a policy formally announced by the *Intelligencer* two weeks ago, in an editorial which we then made the subject of comment. On no other condition there be a reunion. What will be their decision? That remains to be seen. But we tell hem, if they defer decided action till their leaders generally have time to calculate, they will find a majority of those leaders accepting the condition. We shall recur to the subject.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Toucey received ceture on "Popular Sovereignty," from which e hope he may derive profitable instruction Mr. Gillette ably sustained the just and patriotic attitude of Connecticut. Mr. Williams and Mr. Badger were heard in relation to the

In the House, the General Appropriation Bill alone was considered.

THE FOUNTH OF JULY.

The seventy-eighth anniversary of Ameri-an Independence is fast approaching—now out three days off—and we have as yet heard but three days off—and we have as yet heard of but few preparations for its celebration, either in Richmond or its vicinity. It was once remarked by Mr. Jefferson, that so long as the Fourth—the birthday of our independence—was duly observed and celebrated by the American people, our liberty and free institutions would be secure. But when we come to forget that day, with its glorious associatious, and passe it by with indifference, it is an evidence that we have degenerated from the spirit of our forefathers, and are unworthy of the rich heritage they bequeathed us.

Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.

The charge of degeneracy in the public eentiment of Virginia, implied in the remarks of the Enquirer, was distinctly proved by an editorial in that paper just a few days before. Admitting what Abolitionists have always said, that the forefathers of Virginia were strongly Anti-Slavery, tolerating Slavery, as a wrong, not to be defended, but simply on the plea of secessity, it went on to show that since then there has been a radical change of opinion What the "forefathers" considered "a wrong." their descendants have come to believe a price less good. As the result of the inquiry to which they have been driven, there is "a prevalent conviction among the People of the South, that there is nothing in their system of Slavery for which they cannot find abundant warrant in Scripture, in reason, in the philosophy of hunan society, and in the spirit of a genuine philanthropy."

Now, if this be a true representation, the "philosophical" elayeholders must repudiate the declaration of Mr. Jefferson, "that all men are created equal, with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." What wonder, then, that they should feel careless about celebrating a day, on which this memorable declaration, so utterly at war with their new creed of Slavery, was made, as the ground and defence of the Nation's independence?

to the memorable things of the Fourth, republishes Mr. Jefferson's Letter, dated Monticello. attend a celebration of the Fourth of July, in Washington, remarking-

"The letter was greatly admired at the time—was copied by every paper in the Union, and by many of the liberal journals in England. The sentiment we have italicised has been quoted very often—as often, perhaps, as any of the most admired sayings of Shaks-

We publish from the Enquirer, retaining its italies. The reader will be smused to see the pains the editor has taken to stigmatize, through Mr. Jefferson, the very system, which

Monticello, June 24, 1826.

Respected Sir: The kind invitation I received from you, on the part of the citizens of the city of Washington, to be present with them at their celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of American Independence, as one of the surviving signers of an instrument pregnant with our own, and the fate of the world, is most flattering to myself, and heightened by the honorable accompaniment proposed for the comfort of such a journey. It adds sensibly to the sufferings of sickness, to be deprived by it of a personal participation in the rejoicings of that day. But acquiescence is a duty, under circumstances not placed among those we are permitted to control. I should, indeed, with peculiar delight, have met and exchanged there congratulations personally with the small band, the remnant of that host of worthies, who joined with us on that day, in the bold and doubtful election we were to make for our country, between submission or the sword; and to have enjoyed with them the consolatory fact, that our fellow citizens, after half a century of experience and prosperity, continue to approve the choice we made. May it be to the world, what I believe it will be, (to some parts sooner, to others later, but finally to all,) the signal of arousing men to burst the chains under which monkish ignorance and superstition had persuaded them to bind themselves, and to assume the blessings and security of self-government. That form which we have substituted restores the free right to the unbounded exercise of reason and freedom of opinion. All eyes are opened, or opening, to the rights of man. The general spread of the light of conscience has already laid open to every view the palpable truth, that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few booled and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately, by the grace of God. These are grounds of hope for others. For ourselves, let the annual return of this day forever refresh our recollections of those rights, and an undiminished MONTICELLO, June 24, 1826

THE WATER WORKS.

The House of Representatives yesterday, in Committee, agreed, by a vote of 70 to 61, to recommend the appropriation of half a million of dollars to continue this undertaking, provided the cities of Washington and Georgetown pay one-fifth of the whole expense, and provided the work shall be done in two years, at a cost not exceeding two million three hundred thousand dollars. And it is declared, also, that the sole and exclusive use of the water shall be for the Government establish the extent they may require, the surplus to be allowed to the people of the cities, upon such erms as Congress may prescribe, and to be conducted by means of pipes and appliance provided and kept in repair by the corpora ons of the cities, respectively.

A morning paper speaks of the bill, as thus amended, as being "so clogged with conditions as to render it inoperative." So we regard it.

Hanson Gassaway, an elderly man once known as a hardware merchant in this city, but of unsound mind of late years, was ound dead, at his solitary home, on Wednes day morning, having on the preceding day made soup of jamestown weeds, and eaten it.

BARTHOLOMEW SHEAHAN, who furnish ed milk from Locust Hill Farm, to families in this city, died on Tuesday night, in consequence of being overcome by the heat while on duty during the day.

The weather has been more intensely hot in the Northern cities than with us, during the last few days. At Concord, Boston, New York, and elsewhere, the thermometer stood at 100 on the 4th and 5th.

There was a riot near the Schuylkill Water Works, Philadelphia, yesterday; and Michael Roe, keeper of a beer house, was killed

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

Senale, Thursday, July 6, 1854.

Senate, Thursday, July 6, 1854.

Mr. Gilletta presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Connectiout upon the subject of slavery, the repeal of the Missouri restriction, demanding the repeal of so much of the Nebraska act as declares that restriction void, and censuring the Hon. Isaac Toncey for voting for said Nebraska bill, against the express instructions of the Legislature of Connecticut.

Mr. Toucey said these resolutions were passed by the coalescing majority of the present Legislature of Connecticut, composed of the Abolition and Whig parties, with whom he had never had any political association, but to whom he had always been opposed. He belonged to the party of strict constructionists of the Constitution, and the maintenance of the rights of the States. To his devotion to these principles he owed his seat in the Senate. He reviewed the action of the Legislature of Connecticut at this session, with respect to the Fugitive Slave Law and other matters pertaining to Slavery, and said that a vote of censure coming from the majority of a Legislature thus constituted was the highest compliment it could pay him. He had disobeyed the instructions of the Legislature, because they were in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, which he had sworn to support.

Mr. Gillette responded, and said that the precent unbappy difference between the State of Connecticut and one of her Representatives was one of the first fruits of the pacific, tranquillizing measure, celled the Nebraska bill, which committed the great breach of the national faith by the repeal of the Missouri restriction.

His colleague, in defending and supporting a

His colleague, in defending and supporting a bill avowedly to recognise the principle of popular sovereignty, openly declared he would disobey the almost unanimous instructions of the sovereignty of his State. A more audacious repudiation of popular sovereignty he never heard of, than that displayed by his colleague on that occasion.

Connecticut, in passing the law referred to by his colleague respecting the Fugitive Slave Law, had done nothing more than what was clearly her right and duty to do, to protect her own free citizens from the kidnapper and slave-hunter. She had the same right to secure to her people freedom, that South Carolina had to doom a portion of her people to slavery. That law he had submitted to several lawyers, no one of whom had said it contravened any act of Congress.

He rejoiced that Connecticut had acted as she had done, in washing her hands from all support or countenance of slavery. She asked that the interpolations placed in the Constitution by slaveholders, for their own selfish ends, should be blotted out, and that it should be restored to its original purity. She asked to be absolved from all support of slavery; she desired to shake off the vampyre.

He could not believe that the Constitution could justify such an act as the Fugitive Slave Law, which at one blow struck down the habeas corpus, the trial by jury, and placed the personal freedom and security of a freeman below the value of twenty dollars. It was an act conceived in sin, brought forth in iniquity, and baptized in blood. He would not insult the country by asking whether such a Gorgon of wrong was constitutional or not. He would not stop to ask whether any citizen was bound to engage in the degrading occupation of a slave hunter. For one, he denied the obligation upon him to do any act of the kind.

He knew that Connecticut had been libelled by a tory renegade as the blue law State, but none of his descendants, or any one clee, should ever fasten upon her the stigma of being the black law State.

Mr. Toucey said the s

Mr. Toucey said the speech of his colleague gave an illustration that he (Mr. T.) was right in occupying the position he did.

The resolutions were then ordered to be orinted.

The bill to establish a line of telegragh from the Mississippi river to San Francisco was further amended, and then postponed till Mon-

day.

The vetoed Indigent Insane Land bill was

The vetoed Indigent Insane Land bill was again taken up.

Mr. Williams defended the veto of the President, said a few words on the Homestead, and defended his course on the Nebraska bill.

Mr. Badger followed, defending his speech on this bill from some comments made upon it by Mr. Cass. He showed that the latter gentleman denied the right of Congress to appropriate lands for the poor insane of the country, and yet, in 1847, voted a half a million to send provisions to the suffering poor in Ireland and Scotland. There was no distinction in the Constitution, as to voting away money or lands

House of Representatives, July 6, 1854.

Mr. Thurston offered the following resolution, to which objection was made, and which was therefore not received:

Resolved, That there be ten thousand copies of Explorations and Incidents in Texas, New Mexico, California, &c., connected with the Mexican Boundary Commission, by John R. Bartlett, late United States Commissioner, published the Mexican Boundary Commissioner, publis

The House proceeded to consider, as the first business in order, the amendments reported yesterday by the Committee of the Whole, to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. The amendments were read, and those to which objections were not made were adopted en masse. These to which objections were offered were reserved to be voted upon separately.

the construction of several cagreed to—yeas 72, mays 70.

An amendment appropriating \$120,000 to the erection of a custom house at Richmond, Va., was agreed to—year 84, nays 54. An amendment appropriating \$530,000 for the purchase of the grounds and edifices leased for the Assay Office in the city of New York, was agreed to without a division.

(BY HOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH.) TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE FOR DAILY NATIONAL BRA.

Destructive Fire - Estimated Loss One Million Dollars!

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 6 .- The most destru tive fire which has visited our city for years, occurred here last night, destroying a vast amount of property, including dwelling houses, stores, and two of our most popular places of

The National theatre, Chinese Museum, and thirty or forty stores and dwelling houses, extending from Eighth to Ninth street, and from Chestnut to George, have been burnt to the ground.
The whole loss is estimated at about one

million dollars.

The Girard House was on fire several time and narrowly escaped destruction.

The Susquehanna Railroud Accident.

BALTIMORE, JULY 6.—Madison Jeffers is still living, and hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery. Several of those reported as fatally injured, are in a fair way to recover. Young Sellman is better. His limbs will be saved.

Church Blown Up. Boston, July 6 .- The Catholic Church at Dorchester has been blown up by some sco drel with gunpowder. SECOND DESPATCH.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The fire originated in the National theatre, from the discharge of guns during the performance last evening. The walls of the building fell, but no lives were lock.

Many of the finest stores were destroyed, with their entire stock of goods. Several very

Wheeling, July 6 —Four feet of water in the channel at this point. At Pittsburgh, three feet ten inches.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE, JULY 6 .- The America's news has had a depressing effect on the floor market Wheat—white \$1 60 a \$1.70. Corn—white 75 cents, yellow 76 cents. Oats 58 a 60 cents In PHILADELPHIA, Flour is held at \$8 50 Wheat-red \$1.80, white \$2. Corn 79 a 81 cents. The stock market is firm, with an up ward tendency in prices.

In New York, under the foreign advice

Orders have been received for dismantling the U. S. ship Pennsylvania, in consequence of the rotten and damaged condition of her spara and rigging —Portsmouth (Va.) Transcript.

This, the largest and most expensive ship of the American navy, was built in Philadelphia and launched in 1836 or 1837, when she was taken to Norfolk, where she has lain a mere receiving hulk, ever since, and where she will no doubt finally rot and sink. We have to capacity and possible efficiency; but private enterprises are better managed.

contemporaries of the slaveholding States have ecently spread the Declaration of Independnce before their readers. Of what are the postmasters dreaming, that they tolerate such

Meetings in St. Louis County, Col. Thomas H. Benton was nominated for re-election to Congress by a unanimous vote, having received 4,280 votes. Francis P. Blair, jr., was selected as one of the candidates for the House of Representations. sentatives.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS

We append a few later items by the America:
The vines of Madeira are almost universally covered with blight.
A conspiracy to assassinate Napoleon has been discovered in the south of France, and 150 arrests have been made.

On the 15th the Turks made a sortic from Silistria, and a desperate hand-to-hand contest ensued, ending in the complete discomfiture of the Russians.

Gen. Gostohielder's leg was shot off, and two other generals killed. The carnage among the Russians was dreadful. They retired fighting agroes the Danube, pursuing their advantage.

ing agroes the Danube, pursuing their advantage.

The Turks crossed an arm of the river, and seizing the Isle of Hopps, blew up the siego works thereon. The Turks then erected temporary batteries on the Bulgarian bank of the river, before the north face of the fortress.

The Russian battalions east and west of Silistria immediately retreated in good order across the river, destroying their bridges.

The Russians at the latest dates were in the vicinity of Kalarasch, waiting reinforcements and orders. The victory was gained entirely by the Turks. The whole plan of operations from Bulgaria must now be altered.

The Russian accounts from Bucharest admit that the operations against Silistria are suspended, but say that the siege was not finally raised.

Admirals Dundas and Hamelin have issued a circular, announcing the close of the block-ade of the mouths of the Danube. Most of the fleet was cruising off Sevastopol. Six or eight ships at Varna were assisting to convey

cight ships at Varna were assisting to convey troops.

Spain.—Advices from Madrid to the 15th of June state that Generals Orlando and Messina were arrested on the charge of harboring Gen.
O'Donnell. Messina escaped, and Orlando was sent to Gallicia.

Austria.—Despatches from Vienna state that a convention has been concluded at Constantinople, between Austria and the Porte, relative to the Danubian Principalities—the conditions being, that if Russia voluntarily retires, the Austrian troops will enter the Principalities, and form a defence between Russia and Turkey. If Russia refuses to retire, Austria will take such steps as appear necessary to insure her doing so.

her doing so.

Greec.—Advices from Mussingha, dated
June 14, state that the insurrection is totally
extinct, and Turkish troops were marching to